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CULTURE OF GAMA GRASS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I feel much gratified by your excellent remarks on the subject of the Gama Grass, in your valuable periodical of the 19th April last. A practical knowledge of this plant for the last twenty years, and having given the first impulse to public attention towards it in the South and East, I feel some more than usual interest in it, especially as this acquaintance and experience compels a belief that it is yet the most valuable grass for animals, and for the interests of the cultivator of the soil, considered in every point of view, wherever the locality is found favorable, that is yet known. From the nature of the remarks that I have read regarding it, it is evidently ranked by some gentlemen amongst the coarse grasses. On this part of the subject, I must remark, that the degree of coarseness depends on the mode of cultivation, and the stage at which it is cut and used. At fifteen days' growth, I must contend that it is amongst the most delicate known, more nearly resembling the blue grass than any other.

Taking your judicious replies to the queries proposed, as they stand, to the first, I beg leave respectfully to add, that my first and so highly successful essay to cultivate this grass, was on a fine sandy land, with a red clay foundation, dark grey surface about 6 inches; although some of the finest specimens that I have ever seen are found on the low grounds of the Tombigbee, and the black rich lime-stone prairie lands of the Choctaw nation, in about 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. Another splendid growth, say many acres in a body, is found yet in a state of nature, twelve or fifteen miles east of the Tombigbee, on the rotten lime-stone land, bordering a small creek.

2d query.—For a perfect cultivation of this grass, trench plough as deep as possible, previous to setting a piece of ground with this grass; let the largest bar-shear be followed by a proportionably large scooter, or bull-tongue plough; and, if possible, cross the land in the same way, recollecting this extra work is only once during a life time. Pay no attention to the foundation of your soil, but loosen deep. To prepare other land in the way to produce the most lasting and successful growth, I spread, previous to the first ploughing, a heavy coat of manure. I admit the cultivation will cause the manure to sink, but not half as deep as the roots will penetrate. At the second preparatory ploughing, I lime, if the soil is any other than rotten lime-stone land or prairie; I prefer entirely raising the plants on a bed and setting the land, as in the case of the tobacco plants, and set them fifteen inches apart every way. Here, it must be recollected, that the disposition of this plant to spread its roots, as well as to go down perpendicularly, is such that at even two feet from plant to plant the cultivator cannot calculate on giving his field of it more than one ploughing, or two at most, the first and second year after setting out the plants, and indeed, during his life. This can be done safely the first and second year by running a bull-tongue with a small mule, guided by a careful ploughman, between the rows, each way twice in the same track. All after cultivation must be with the pronged hoe. With this tool, well made, a skilful hand will clean and loosen the ground at every hoeing nine to twelve inches.

Query 3d—Fully answered. 4th—cut it with a sickle or scythe; what you cut, scatter as fast as cut, before

twelve o'clock; if the weather is clear, turn over next morning after the dew is off the grass, and stack after 12 o'clock, sprinkling salt liberally while stacking, for hay cut every thirty days; not a grain of the salt used will be lost. 5th—After gathering the seed, throw them into a vessel, mixing with them any moderately moist sandy soil, keeping the vessel in a cool and rather damp place, until planting time. 6th—If perfectly cultivated for hay, this grass must be cut every thirty days; or if for soiling horses, cattle or mules, the same age is proper, from the 1st May to the 1st Nov., in lat 31 to 33. For a milch cow, to produce the finest of milk and butter, cut every fifteen days; it will then be found 24 to 30 inches in height; if cut monthly, from 36 to 42 inches high. After the first cutting, leave a few rows for seeding. 7th Of green grass, the product, cultivated as heretofore stated, will be found from 150 to 250,000 pounds, per acre, per ann. At each cutting, loosen the ground between the rows with the hoes before mentioned; and to procure the greatest possible product, scatter manure after the second cutting. The relative value of this grass, I was compelled to test. I cut it with a sickle, bound into small sheaves on the fore part of the day, after the dew was off, at thirty days growth. With one of Mr. Eastman's cutting boxes I cut it up, say an inch in length; this was done for feeding in the after part of the day, and cut at dinner time, while the animals were eating, for night feeding. I gave each mule as much of the cut grass as he could eat, together with a tin cup full of indian, rye and pea meal, strewn over it, with salt proportioned.

My oxen, engaged in hauling, I fed in the same way. I never had more or better work done, or healthier animals. The cutting of the grass in a lot adjacent to the stable was done during the time the animals were allowed for eating, rousing, &c.—no time lost.

In feeding with this or any other green grass, I add a small quantity of rye, oats, barley or rice, cut on the sheaf, and mixed with the grass.

Some farther remarks hereafter.

South Alabama.

AGRICOLA.

GERMAN AND MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT NOT IDENTICAL.
To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR.—At your request, I furnished you last year, with a result of my experiment with a sack of wheat, which I had obtained of you the previous autumn, under the name of "the German wheat," which fully realized the character assigned to it by Dr. Naudain, and the Hon. John Taliaferro.

The season of that year, as is too well known, was fatal to the wheat crops on the Eastern Shore, Md., as well as many other sections of our country; and therefore singularly favorable to test the comparative merits of varieties of that grain, in the development of self-protecting properties; and as then stated, the superiority of this variety was too distinct to be questioned, so far as a single experiment might bear evidence.

I have now another and much larger growth of this wheat—"the German"—confirming the promise of the former, so far, in a remarkable degree, for its vigorous and early growth—it being now in full head—and for its resistance of fly, and frost, which are repeating their frequent havoc in this and, as I learn, the neighboring counties.

By the by, how does it happen that the identity of this wheat is confounded in the papers, and elsewhere, with another, called "the Mediterranean?" I have reasons to believe them very different.

I obtained, last Fall, from a gentleman in Talbot, ten bushels of wheat under this name, "the Mediterranean;" it was considered by him as the same wheat as that called

"the German;" and moreover, I observe no where lately any notice whatever of the wheat called "the German." This is obviously, and very erroneously, in my opinion, identified with another and very different kind, under the name of "the Mediterranean." I wrote to the gentleman, of whom I had bought the ten bushels "Mediterranean," before named, to know the time of its ripening, &c.—he replied that it was harvested on the 24th June, that year (1842;) now, in the same year, and in the same climate, mine—"the German"—was fully ripe on the 15th June; the harvesting deferred two days, by constant rains; mine weighed 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per bushel, though exposed for two days after its full maturity to the floods of water by which it was prostrated:—his, the Mediterranean, weighed, as he informed me, 60 lbs. per bushel; the grain of mine (the German) was remarkably plump and large; his (the Mediterranean) was equally long, but slim and meagre in appearance; and in shape, or form, his resembled rye.—The two kinds are of the same color, and perhaps, equally productive; but of this I have, as yet, no experience. In my opinion, the earlier ripening, alone, of "the German," gives it a decided superiority to the other.

I have now growing side by side, under circumstances as equal as possible, these two kinds of wheat; and the vast superiority of "the German" needs no optic instrument but that of nature to discover it.

In my present field of experiment, they are both exempt from the fly and frost, whereas a few bushels of the white chaff wheat, in the same field and under very similar advantages, are nearly destroyed by these two causes.

It is asserted, and no doubt believed, that the wheat under these two names, "the German" and "the Mediterranean," are the same identical variety, and have sprung from the same identical stock, imported into this country twelve or fourteen years ago; it may be that they were both imported in the same ship and at the same time—both may have been parts of the same cargo, and sold at the same port, and yet be different kinds of wheat. It is quite usual for a Cambridge packet, with her small cargo of wheat, to take in, at the same trip to Baltimore, perhaps twenty varieties of wheat; how much more diversified might be, probably, the cargo of a huge ship, which might take the packet and cargo into her cabin. The identity inferred from the fact stated and relied on, is quite precarious.

Be the inference true or not, it is quite certain the kinds of wheat under these names are, at present, very different in many very prominent and interesting points of character.

If really from the same identical stock, it is possible that during the period of its growth in this country, having passed through various modes of cultivation, and various grades of attention and inattention, it may have been improved or impaired by extrinsic causes and their effects, annually reiterated, upon annual products, for several years in succession; whereby a new variety was produced. Suppose, for instance, a field of wheat crowded with a simultaneous crop of rye, and this experiment to be repeated for several years with the same wheat and rye, and with their successive identical products: under these unfavorable conditions, is it not reasonable to believe that the wheat, though perhaps it might not be adulterated by the fecundating dust of the rye, yet would be necessarily impaired, and perhaps essentially changed in its appearance, as well as in its qualities, by the serious competition of the two conflicting crops.

Indeed, many adverse circumstances might be readily imagined, to produce a wide specific difference in plants, or animals, from their respective original stocks, in many successive years of their operation.

JOSEPH E. MUEK.

Cambridge, Md., May 27th, 1843.

PRIZE ESSAY.

ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

By Willis Gaylord, of Otisco, N. Y.

(CONTINUED.)

It is a question of considerable importance to the farmer, and one which has been much discussed, whether it was better to apply manure in its long state always, or always allow its full decomposition before using. From his own experience, the writer has been led to doubt the correctness of either of these positions. It seems to be universally admitted that matter, to be efficient as a manure, must be soluble, and it is clear that the more solid parts of farm yard manure require to be softened by putrefactive fermentation before they can be considered in this state. Where, then, the influence of manure is required to be felt at once, as on the turnep, beet and carrot crops, in order to push them forward at the first start beyond the reach of insects, my experience is, that the manure should be in a state reducible to powder, in which condition a large portion of it may be expected to be soluble, and of course at once available by the plant. Where, during the fermentative process, the mass has been reduced to a black carbonaceous matter, it may be inferred that the heat was too great, and the manure seriously damaged; on the contrary, if the mass, while perfectly fine, dry and friable, still retains its dark brown color, it will usually be found that none of the good qualities have been lost by over-fermentation.

But where the manure is to be applied to crops which do not require forcing forward in the early part of their growth, but demand as much or perhaps more nutriment at a late period of their vegetation to perfect their seeds or roots, then experience has shewn that it is best to apply the manures without any considerable fermentation to the soil. Indian corn, potatoes, and the grain crops generally, are of this class; the two first particularly. The time when corn and potatoes require the most nutriment, is at the time when the ears and tubers are forming; and when manures but partially fermented, or used fresh from the yard or stable, are applied, the decomposition is comparatively gradual, and the supply greatest when most needed. I cannot recommend the application of manures of any kind directly to grain crops, as it has a tendency to give straw at the expense of the grain, and wheat so manured, is far more apt to suffer from mildew or rust, than when the manure, by application to other and previous crops, has become perfectly incorporated with the soil. In this state, that rapid growth, which is the result of first fermentation, is avoided by the wheat plant; and the substances necessary to perfect the berry are already prepared and within reach of the growing or maturing plant.

Dung varies much in its quality, not only from the perfection or imperfection of the fermentation to which it is subjected, but also from the animals producing it, and the food which animals receive. The richest and most effective manure we have ever used, was that from the hog yard, and produced by fattening hogs. That from cattle, fed on corn meal and oil cake, will be little inferior; and either will be found 100 per cent better than ordinary farm yard manure. The reason of this is very plain. Such animals are fed with substances abounding in the materials most needed by plants, with very little admixture of useless matter, and the comparatively small quantities of animal matter and salts added, rather contribute than detract from its efficacy. The dung of sheep is more valuable than that of horses or cattle not fattening, as the materials are more perfectly assimilated or mixed in mastication, and more fully decomposed.

Next to farm yard manures, to keep up the fertility of his lands, the farmer may most certainly rely on green crops, either fed off upon the land, or turned under by the plow, and there allowed to ferment and decompose. For a plant to enrich exhausted soils, affording as it does both top and roots to a large extent, there is no plant equal to clover; and particularly where it is necessary or desirable to have the green crop fed off by animals. I prefer letting the clover grow until nearly or quite in blossom, and then turning sheep upon it. They will eat much of it and fatten rapidly; but they will trample down more, and this, mixed with their dung, forms in its decay a most efficient top dressing; and repeated for two or three years, forms an admirable preparation of the soil for wheat or other grains. When a crop is cultivated to be plowed in, it should be done at the time when the plants contain the greatest quantity of nutritive matter, and have least ex-

hausted the soil in which they are grown. This, in most cases, will be when the plants have come fully into flower. At an earlier period there may be as much weight, but a larger portion of it will be mere water; and, if allowed to stand much later, the soluble matter is lost in the seed, and the ligneous part of the stem becomes more difficult of decomposition. Buckwheat is a good plant for a green manure; its growth is rapid, and gives a great weight per acre, and two crops may be ploughed under in a year. The best way of plowing in such green crops, is to pass a heavy roller over them, which lays the plants close to the ground, and greatly facilitates covering them by the plow. It is believed that corn, sown broad cast, and when just showing its tassels, cut and covered by the plow, would be one of the best crops that could be chosen for this purpose. A man or a boy, in this case, would be required to follow the plow, to place the corn in the furrow for covering, at the next passage of the plow. Taken at this time, corn abounds in nutritive matter, and could scarcely fail of proving a first rate fertilizer of the soil.

A variety of decomposed vegetable matters, or those partially decomposed, are used as manures. The fallen leaves of trees are of this class; but the instances are few in which they will repay the expense of gathering; perhaps never, in the United States, where the other sources of an abundant supply of manures are so numerous. If collected, the best method of using them, is to litter stables, or form beds for pigs, or mix at once with other manures; as, in such ways, they absorb urine and other fluids that might escape, and together undergo decomposition. But the most important source of decayed vegetable matter, and one, the value of which is not yet by any means sufficiently understood or appreciated, is to be found in the great deposits of this substance in swamps, low meadows, and peat bogs, in all parts of our country. On the subject of this kind of manure, there is no authority equal to Dr. Dana of Lowell, Mass. According to him, peat consists of soluble or insoluble geine or humus, with a few salts. From an analysis of ten specimens from different parts of Massachusetts, the highest and the lowest in the scale of soluble geine, is selected and given here, as well as two specimens of pond mud. This is done, as the value of neither peat or such mud is sufficiently appreciated by the farmer; and they are neglected when they might easily be made a source of the greatest fertility:

	Sol. Geine.	Insol. Geine.	Tot. Geine.	Salts & Silicates.
Peat.	10.15	49.45	59.60	40.40
Pond	48.80	43.60	92.40	7.60
Mud.	5.10	8.90	14.00	86.00
	8.10	6.50	14.60	84.40

In his analysis of various manures, he takes for his standard, cow dung; and it is not a little remarkable that the constituents of peat and cow dung, should so nearly coincide. Dr. Dana's estimate of the several parts of peat of average quality, and of cow dung, is as follows. The peat, fresh dug, in this case; before, it was dried at 300°.

	Peat.	Cow Dung.
Water,	85.	83.60
Salts,	1.	.95
Geine,	14.	15.45

But notwithstanding this decayed vegetable matter is so rich in the organic elements of plants, experience proves that, applied in its natural state, it is almost valueless as a manure, compared with stable manures; and hence the reason it has been so little prized. Science has shown the cause of this result, and the means of obviating it; or, in other words, of unlocking the fertilizing powers of these vegetable deposits. To be able to give out ammonia, the peat or swamp muck must be fermented; and this may be effected by the direct addition of alkalies, or by making the peat into a compost with fresh manures. If alkalies are added, the quantity necessary to bring a ton of fresh peat into the same condition, so far as regards ammonia, as cow dung, would be "92 lbs. of potash, 61 lbs. of soda, or 16 to 20 bushels of common house ashes." But the farmer will usually find the best method of using peat, will be to combine the peat with manure, by mixing it with dung in his yards, or making it into compost. Many experiments have been made by some of the best farmers and gardeners of Massachusetts, in relation to the use of peat; and all unite in pronouncing it most valuable. Mr. Phinney of Lexington says, that "a cord of green dung converts twice its bulk of peat, into a manure of equal value to itself; that is, a cord of clear stable dung, composted with two of peat, forms a manure equal in value to three cords

of green dung." Mr. Robbins of Watertown, though owning a large stock, makes no use of their manures. These he sells; but keeps his farm in a high state of fertility, by mixing swamp muck or peat with spent ashes from his soap and candle factory. The proportions he uses are, one part of spent ashes to three of peat, dug up in the fall and mixed with the ashes in the spring. After shoveling over two or three times, it is spread and plowed in. The effect is felt at once; and so far the manure has proved durable.

According to Mr. Colman, in his Fourth Report, two thirds of the manure used on the extensive garden and farm of Mr. Cushing, near Boston, is made from meadow muck or peat. The compost, for top dressing meadow and grass lands, is made by taking the muck from the pit in August or September, where it lies to the next year. The compost heap is then made on some convenient place, by spreading a layer of muck eight inches thick; on the muck four inches of ashes; then another layer of muck, and so on for five layers, making a pile five feet high, in the form of a ridge. This lies through the winter, is opened and mixed in the spring, and the next fall is spread on the land. The compost for plowed lands is made of two-thirds muck and one-third manure. Fresh manure, or that which has not fermented, is always used, and care is taken not to put in so much muck as to prevent the compost's heating. The fermentation of the manure decomposes the muck rapidly, and when this is done, the compost is fit for the land. Horse manure or unslacked lime, accelerates the fermentation—colder manure retards it. It is the opinion of Mr. Cushing and his gardener, that muck for mixing with cowdung, or for putting in hog styes, should be dug from the swamp six months before using, as the action of the atmosphere facilitates the change necessary. Muck, without this preparatory fermentation, they consider of little importance as a manure.

Pond mud, although not as rich in vegetable matter or humus as swamp muck or peat, is still one of the most valuable of fertilizers. The quantity of earthy matters it contains, is rather an advantage than otherwise, when applied to light or sandy soils, and will rarely be found injurious on any; as a manure, the action of pond mud is more immediate than that of unfermented muck, owing to the much greater proportion of salts and silicates it contains. It is astonishing what quantities of this manure are lying worse than useless in the thousands of mill ponds in our country. In the winter of 1839-40, Mr. Whalen of Saratoga co., drew from a pond on the Kayaderosseras creek 1000 loads of pond muck, and put it on a field of 17 acres; soil light and sandy, or gravelly, and reduced by skinning until it would produce nothing but sorrel and mullein. This field, planted to corn, gave him 850 bushels. The extra product from the use of this manure, he estimated at twenty bushels per acre. In the winter of 1840-41, he took from the same pond 700 loads, applied it to two other fields, and with similar results. Mr. Whalen has also, at different times, drawn 800 loads of muck from an ash swale, and found it to be nearly or quite equal in its effect on vegetation, the pond mud. After the corn, Mr. Whalen has uniformly grown oats; and on these worn out lands, where he formerly would have lost his seed oats, as well as the grass seeds used, he has been successful, both taking where the mud or muck had been used. For heavy loams or clay, Mr. Whalen is of the opinion that a mixture of lime or yard manure, with the muck or mud, would be indispensable. This mixture, the experience of Mr. Clark of Northampton, and others, shows, is well effected by placing the muck in the cattle yards or pig styes, to be incorporated with the manures by the feet or noses of the animals, and to act as absorbents of the urine and soluble matters that are too frequently lost.

Night soil, or the contents of privies, is one of the most powerful and valuable of manures; but prejudices, combined with the difficulties formerly attending its use, have prevented much attention to it in England or the United States, until within a few years. In consequence, a substance of the greatest importance to the farmer has been regarded as a nuisance, and, in the vicinity of large cities, has truly been so. Now, since science has taught the mode of preparing it for use, its use is becoming general, and its value fully appreciated. According to the analysis of manures, made by Boussingault and by Dr. Dana, there is no other manure ordinarily accessible to the farmer so rich in the carbonates or salts of ammonia as this. This will be seen by comparing it with horse dung, the value of which is well understood.

	Horse manure.	Night soil.
Guano,	27.	23.
Salts,	.96	1.2
Carb. of ammonia,	3.24	15.32

The dung of the fattening hog approaches night soil in value, more nearly than any other; indeed Dr. Dana supposes that for all the purposes of analysis, these may be arranged under one head. In practical use, Von Thaer, on the Prussian government farm, determined by experiment its comparative value as follows: If a soil without manure, would yield three bushels of produce for one sown, manured with different substances the result was,

Without manure,	3 for 1 sown.
With cow dung,	7 " 1 "
With horse dung,	10 " 1 "
With night soil,	14 " 1 "

In some experiments made by Arthur Young, and detailed in the Annals of Agriculture, the effect of this manure on wheat was as follows.

Simple soil, per acre,	12½ bushels.
Bushels of night soil,	320 37½ "
" "	240 32½ "
" "	160 31½ "
Cubic yds. of farm yard comp.	60 25 "
" " "	30 23½ "
30 do. and 1 cubic yard of chalk,	25 "

Applied to potatoes, the results were not less decisive:

Simple soil produced per acre,	120 bushels.
Night soil, 10 wagon loads,	600 "
Bones, 10 "	650 "
Hog dung, 60 one horse cart loads,	480 "
Yard compost, 60 one horse cart loads,	300 "

The most common method of using night soil, or at least that in which it is most portable and least offensive, is to convert it into poudrette. This is done to the best advantage in large manufactories; and hence they are usually established in the vicinity of large cities, where the original article is easily obtained. Different processes are adopted, but the most common is to slowly dry the night soil in pans, having previously mixed it with plaster or ground peat. The object in adding plaster or peat, is to prevent the escape of ammonia, on which the value of the manure is mainly depending. The dried mass is then pulverized—is perfectly inodorous, resembles a dry brownish powder, and may be used broadcast or in drills. In Paris, a powerful manure is made, also called poudrette, by boiling the offals of the slaughter houses into a thick soup, making this into a stiff paste by stirring in coal ashes, then drying and grinding.

Urate, is a manure formed from a compound of urine, sand and plaster of Paris. In Paris, where the manufacture is most perfect, the gypsum is burnt previous to using. The value of the urates, as manure, will be better understood from the annexed table:

Water,	65.
Urea,	5.
Bone dust,	5.
Sal ammoniac and muriate of potash,	15.
Sulphate of potash,	6.
Carbonate of potash and ammonia,	5.

100

From this, it will be seen that urate abounds in those substances most necessary to give fertility to soils. Dr. Dana remarks that a cord of loam, saturated with urine, is equal to a cord of the best rotted dung; and in some experiments made by the French Royal Society of Agriculture, which may be found detailed in the *Dictionnaire d'Agriculture Pratique*, Paris, 1828, for the purpose of comparing it with night soil, pigeon's dung, &c., known to be very effective, the result was in favor of the urate. When mixed with dried night soil or poudrette, its effect on various crops was very great. From the experiments there instituted, it appeared that urate alone acted most favorably in moist seasons. It must be remembered, however, that night soil, when properly prepared, retains all the urine, or rather its fertilizing qualities; and the fact that urine is of itself so valuable a manure, should put farmers on their guard against suffering it to be lost from their stables and yards, as is usually done.

Where the farmer is so situated that no poudrette manufactories are within his reach, he will find that by making it into a compost with swamp muck, ashes, peat or gypsum, he will have a manure that may be easily applied, and which will possess great fertilizing powers. The

Chinese have long been celebrated for the extensive use of night soil. Their method is to make it into cakes with a rich marl, which, when dried in the sun, constitute a regular article of traffic, almost a legal tender. The Flemings were the first of the Europeans to make a common use of night soil as a manure, and hence its name of Flemish manure. There it is applied directly, and without preparation, to any crop for which manure is wanted; and the superiority of Flemish agriculture, and the great fertility of their soils, may be in a great measure, attributed to their careful saving and use of matters which others have been most anxious to be freed from. In Spain, the celebrated asparagus of Saragossa is grown on beds of loose gravel and sand, but a little above the flow of the tide; but these beds are heavily manured, after the cutting of the season is closed, with fresh night soil dug in, and thus their fertility is sustained, and the unrivalled character of the Saragossa asparagus maintained.

Bones, ground or crushed, form another powerful manure; and although but little used as yet in this country, there are some indications, such as the erection of mills for crushing them, that their use will soon become extensive, and our farmers be saved the mortifying spectacle, so long witnessed here, of seeing ship loads of bones exported to Europe, used by farmers there, and returned to us in the products of the soil. Col. St. Leger of Wormsworth, was the first to introduce bone manuring into England in 1775; but it was many years before their value was fully understood; and it was only in connection with the turnip culture, that they came into general use. The manner in which bones act as manures, and their value, will be best seen by a statement of their constituents. The bones of the ox, according to Berzelius, contain in 100 parts:

Cartilage,	33.3
Phosphate of lime,	55.35
Fluate of lime,	3.
Carbonate of lime,	3.85
Phosphate of magnesia,	2.05
Soda, with a little common salt,	2.45

100.

The analysis of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, gives:

Gelatine and oil,	51.
Phosphate of lime,	37.7
Carbonate of lime,	10.
Phosphate of magnesia,	1.3

100.

Johnson, in his lately published work on fertilizers, says, "Dry bones contain about two-thirds their weight of earthy matter, the other third chiefly of animal matter, resembling glue. Of the earthy matter, five-sixths consist of phosphate of lime and magnesia. A ton of bone dust, contains of

Animal matter, about	746 lbs.
Phosphate of lime, &c.	1,245 lbs.
Carbonate of lime, &c.	249 lbs."

Bones, however, vary somewhat in their constituents, some containing more of the earthy, and others more of the animal parts; take those of the calf and the elk for examples, to which the teeth of the horse are added.

	Phosphate of lime.	Carbonate of lime.	Animal matter.
Calf,	54.		46.
Elk,	90.	1.	9.
Teeth,	85.5	15.5	

It is evident then, that bones abound in matters capable of producing ammonia. Dr. Dana estimates its power in this respect to be equal to 8 or 10 times that of cow dung, while, if the salts are regarded, 100 lbs. of bones, contain nearly 66 times as much as the same quantity of cow dung. Experience proves that the power of aiding crops, between dung and bones, is about in the proportion of the constituents named. It is evident that much of the value of bones depend on their cartilage. Boiling bones, as generally practised, has but little effect in extracting the gelatine; and does not remove even all the fat or oil. Under high pressure, as in Papius's digester, the separation of the animal from the earthy matter is complete. The finer bones can be crushed or ground, the better or quicker will their influence be felt; and boiling, by removing the exterior cartilage and fat, renders the crushing more perfect. It is owing to this cause, undoubtedly, that many of the English agriculturists prefer dry to fresh bones; as the dust made from the former, is more suitable for sowing or drilling with seeds, than that of the latter. Bone dust is the most efficient on light and dry

soils. It has been found also very useful on limestone soils and light loams; but on heavy clay or wet soils, this manure does little or no good. Bone dust is one of the most efficient manures on clover, particularly the white clover; exceeding gypsum in its effects on this plant. This is accounted for by the fact, that white clover, abounds in phosphate of lime; and the phosphates of bones supply it in abundance. Although principally employed as a manure for turneps, in consequence of their importance in a rotation of crops for the animals of the farm, particularly sheep, it is considered by many farmers quite as useful, employed as a manure for potatoes, as it is for turneps. Bones are found to be more valuable, if subjected to a partial fermentation before applied to the crops. If mixed with five or six times their weight of vegetable mold or fine rich earth, and turned over for several times for a few weeks before using, the value is much increased. Since the general use of bones has been introduced into England, vast quantities are gathered and imported from all parts of the world. As an instance of this traffic, it may be mentioned that at Hull alone, in 1815, 8,000 tons of bones were imported; and this amount, at the same place, had increased in 1835, to 27,500 tons.

To be Continued.

COMPARISON OF AMOUNTS OF SNOW IN DIFFERENT YEARS.

MR. HOLMES:—Much more has been said in this neighborhood of the great depth of snow that has fallen the past winter, the large snow drifts and small wood piles in door yards, than there has been of Miller's doctrine.

I have kept an account of the number of days in which snow has fallen, and have measured its depth, since the fall of 1812. The whole number of days in which snow has fallen for thirty years past, not including the present winter, is 1912—depth, 225 feet, 9½ inches.

A year is reckoned from fall till spring. A day is reckoned from 12 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night. If a few flakes fall, it counts one day. If several snow squalls occur in one day, they count but one.

In the winter of 1812, snow fell 70 days—depth, 9 feet 5½ inches.

1840, snow fell 72 days—depth 9 ft. 7½ inches.

During the present winter, to April 9th, snow has fallen 69 days—depth, 14 feet, 8½ inches.—These are the greatest depths.

The least depth was in 1817—4 feet, 5½ inches. Number of days, 65.

The greatest number of days that snow has fallen in a winter, was in 1834—78 days; depth, 8 feet 1½ inches. The least number was in 1830—48 days; depth, 6 feet 6½ inches.

The greatest depth that snow has fallen in the month of October, was in 1840—6 inches. In October, 1830, '31, '32, '35, and '39, no snow fell.

The greatest depth that snow has fallen in the month of November, was in 1841—1 foot 8 inches; in 1812, 1 foot 7 inches. The least was in 1820—only a little to whiten the ground.

The greatest depth that snow has fallen in December, was the present winter—3 ft. 3½ inches; the least depth in 1828—only 1½ inches.

The greatest depth in the month of January was in 1836—3 feet 5 inches; the least was in 1820—3 inches.

The greatest depth in the month of February was in 1820—3 feet 7 inches; in February the present winter 3 feet 5½ inches. The least depth was in 1833, 4½ inches.

The greatest depth in the month of March was the present year, 4 feet 1 inch; the least depth was in 1827, 1½ inches.

The greatest depth that has fallen in the month of April, was in 1817—2 feet. In 1813, '23, '24, '29 and '33, only a little to whiten the ground.

The greatest depth of snow that has fallen in the month of May, was in 1815—6 inches. In 1816, snow fell three days in June. No snow fell in the month of May or June, in 1813, '17, '18, '19, '26, '29, '30, '33, '37, '39 and '42.

North Turner, April 9, 1843.

J. WHITMAN.

[Maine Farmer.]

Cosmetic for the Skin.—One of the best cosmetics ever used for softening and giving elasticity and smoothness to the skin, is *Corn Meal*. A table-spoonful rubbed on the hands and face while washing will be sufficient to impart the most delightful softness to the skin.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

The communication from Dr. Joseph E. Muse, upon the *German* and *Mediterranean* varieties of wheat, will be found of intrinsic interest. The reasons given by him in support of his opinion that they are not identical, are, we think, conclusive.

The fact that the German wheat under his careful culture has resisted the attacks of the *Hessian Fly*, last year as well as this, when other varieties were destroyed, go very far in our view, to establish its claims to the character given to it by the Hon. Mr. Taliaferro and Dr. Naudain, of possessing that quality, and we consider it truly fortunate for wheat growers, that a variety imbued with such powers has been introduced into culture.

We return our thanks to Dr. Muse for his politeness, in communicating these results of his experience, and as we are always happy to receive any thing from the pen of so old and good a soldier, we trust that his visitations to our columns, henceforth may not be at intervals so long as heretofore; for we feel assured that the pleasure we receive in perusing his favors, are shared in common by every reader of the American Farmer.

ICE.—We learn that the Brickyard ponds in the neighborhood of this city had ice on them on the morning of the 2d instant.

IMPROVEMENT.—If we had not been a believer in the efficacy of Agricultural Societies, we should have become a convert the other day, in passing by the farm of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore county. During the fever of 1819, we boarded with our family at the farm now owned by him, and although we were as intimate with its locality as our hands are with our gloves, so great is the change wrought in the appearance of the fields and homestead, that we could scarcely get our own consent to believe it was the same place. Every thing within view bore the marks of neatness and skill, while the soil seemed to us to have undergone a metamorphosis as striking as though its very nature had been transformed by some magic wand. And what made its altered condition the more wonderful, was the fact, that its present proprietor has only been in possession for some three or four years, and has effected more in the way of improvement than an old fashioned farmer would have done in a life time, in the good old way.

BAER & GOULIART'S MANURE PROCESS.

There is one feature about their plan of making manure, which appears to us to give it strong consideration to the favor of the agricultural community. We allude to their method of preparing the heaps in a dry state, and saturating the mass with the fermenting and decomposing liquids after they are completed. By this plan the farmer may, from time to time, throughout the season, as his leisure and convenience may suit, accumulate his refuse materials, construct them into piles in any field where he may desire to have the manure when he may wish to use it. This he may do without material detriment to the nutritive virtues of the substances thus collected, as the ammonia, in the absence of the requisite heat and moisture cannot either generate, or escape, and will be therefore husbanded for the crops, as they will be eliminated only, when by the application of the liquid, the process of decomposition shall be promoted. And from the component properties of the materials used in making the liquid, the escape, of the more volatile and valuable portions of the ingredients, will be prevented. If those heaps were formed in a wet or saturated state, the advantages of which we have spoken would be lost, so far as time would be concerned, because the fermentation of the heaps, and consequently the period of accumulation, would be very sensibly abridged.

VISITS to Mr. Wm. Orndorff and Mr. David Stuart's Farms.

Since our examination of the heap of manure put up at Mr. David Carlisle's farm on the *Gouliart and Baer* process of decomposition, we have visited the farms of the gentlemen whose names stand at the head of this article, and examined a heap at each of their places, put up in the same way; and we are gratified to be able to state that in each we found additional cause to be satisfied at the plan; we therefore take this occasion to express our unequivocal belief in its practicability. The heap at Mr. Orndorff's we found in a very rapid state of decomposition; presenting every appearance of its forming in a few weeks a valuable, active fertilizing substance. Mr. Orndorff is so well convinced of the efficacy of the plan, that he is about to put up another heap of much larger dimensions, and will doubtless find his interest promoted thereby.

We found Mr. Orndorff busy at work, setting an example of industry to his hands which would be worthy of the imitation of older farmers, as there is much more virtue in the order of the master, who says to his hands, "come boys, follow me,"—than there is in that of the one, who contents himself with saying—"go boys, go!"—the first lends to his precept the force of example, and demonstrates with unerring certainty the imperious necessity of its execution, whereas the latter, allows a latitude of discretion which may or may not conduce to obedience—the first method is a guaranty of fulfilment, while the latter, at best, but appeals to the integrity of the employed, which appeal may prove vain and fruitless for the want of the presence of the master to enforce its compliance. Mr. Orndorff was bred to mercantile pursuits, and it is only within the last five years that he has occupied his farm; but short as that period is, he has already put out on his fields about thirty thousand bushels of lime, which, with the other manures liberally employed by him, is bringing them up to a state of fertility that will demonstrate the correctness of the judgment which he brought to bear upon the improvement of his soil. For his attention, kindness and hospitality, we feel gratified, and return him our unfeigned thanks.

Having disposed of our visit to Mr. Orndorff, we will now note our observations on the farm of

MR. STUART.—As Mr. S. has not yet removed his family from the city to his farm, as is his custom of the summer, we did not find him there; but in his absence, we were very kindly treated by his polite and intelligent manager, Mr. Gatch, to whom we return the homage of our acknowledgement.

The Manure Heap

Was composed of straw, cornstalks and the mixture of leaves, decaying twigs, and other refuse matter, usually found in the woods. When the heap was first put up, it was 33 feet square and 7 feet high: at present, it has shrunk to about 4½ feet in height. Just before we reached the place, the hands had completed their labor of moistening the pile with the fermenting liquid, and turned the top over to about the depth of seven inches, which gave us a fine opportunity of examining the progress it was making in decomposition; and we can only say, that it was all that could have been desired; that in two weeks more it will form, if appearances are to be trusted, a body of as good manure as any farmer need wish for the purpose of improving his soil, and that, from the ease and surety of converting the coarsest trash about a farm, or in the woods, into a powerful fertilizer, no one who may possess himself of the right to use the process, need complain that he cannot get a supply of nutritive food for every crop which may require it.

Mr. Stuart, like Mr. Orndorff, was bred a merchant, but unlike him, he is still engaged in the city in an active and extensive mercantile business, and when one looks at the vast amount, and the various kinds of improvements he

has effected, both in the soil, the outbuildings, fencing, and the numerous other appendages appertaining to a skillfully conducted and extensive landed estate, the mind is most forcibly struck with surprise, that he could have abstracted the necessary time from the multifarious operations of commerce, to devote to those which have claimed his attention at the former place. But what cannot be overcome, what not performed, by a man possessed of energy of mind and decision of character, when prompted by the laudable desire of excelling?

When Mr. Stuart first came into possession of his farm, it was almost in a state of nature; for the improvements that were on it were of little or no value, and the soil had been robbed of nearly all its virgin virtue, by a course of culture which looked to taking every thing out of it, without putting any thing into it. Kind though the soil may be, it would be just as reasonable to suppose, that a laborer could perform his daily avocations without sustenance to supply the waste incident to exertion and the demands of his system, as that the earth can continue to yield good and healthful crops, unless, by timely supplies of nutriment, the exhaustion of its riches be prevented.

It is now about eight years since Mr. Stuart commenced his present system of improvements. In which time he has built a dwelling house, a barn, a cow house, a stable, a hay barrack, a piggery with a boiler for cooking food, a granary, an ice house, a milk house, a poultry house and yard—a spacious patent bee-hive, in which he has a numerous family of bees actively and ingeniously engaged in the interesting labor of manipulating honey; besides paving the lane leading from the dwelling to the out-houses.

In an apartment of his barn, he has a 6-horse Horse-Power, which alternately is attached to his threshing machine, or fanning mill, and does the threshing and screening of his grain, grinds the flour for his family, or makes chop out of rye, oats and corn for his horses, by being connected with a grist mill; crushes the corn and cob in the ears for his cattle, by the agency of a corn-crusher, to which the power is attached, when needed; again, he has a planeing and sawing machine, which is also propelled by the same horse power, by which he gets out lumber and shingles for the various buildings and improvements that are from time to time going on on his estate. His hay barrack has been recently covered with shingles, which but a few months since formed component parts of the growing trees of his forest, and we were shewn a large number that have been got out, in readiness for future use, which were of most excellent quality. The improvements thus far put up, are of the most substantial character, many of them of stone and brick, and all happily adapted for the purposes to which they are intended, whether regard be had to convenience, or to the economy of time. Besides the improvements we have named, Mr. S. has had a vast deal of fencing put up, all of which has been done with a view to strength and permanency, and he is now having his woodlands, consisting of 300 acres, enclosed with a post and rail fence, 6 rails high, made so tight that a pig can scarcely protrude its snout through the interstices; he has made two beautiful roads, one leading to the New Cut road, the other to the Harford turnpike road, of about a mile in extent, each; the latter is gravelled, and forms as beautiful a drive as is to be found any where,—being dry, firm of bed, with bridges over intervening streams of water, and skirted nearly the whole way by woods; his gates are of the best construction, combining strength with lightness and durability; he has sunk two pumps of excellent water, one near the barn and stables, the other at the dwelling, convenient to the kitchen; he has enclosed and laid off a beautiful kitchen and flower garden, which is now in a high state of cultivation, being filled with vegetables, rare and beautiful shrubbery, and flowers and choice fruits; he has planted three peach

orchards, two of which are in full bearing, the third, tho' younger, full of promise; and he has also, an apple orchard of excellent fruit. To say that all these things, with the exception of the last, is of his own creation, and that he has accomplished all within eight years, is to pronounce an eulogium upon him, of which any man need be proud—but he has done still more; while his attention has been thus actively engaged in rearing the conveniences, providing the necessary offices and appliances, for the accommodation of his family, the comforts of his stock, the preservation of his crops, and the embellishment of his estate, he has been equally assiduous—equally fortunate—in his efforts to improve the soil. To begin with this, in the very onset, he erected a lime-kiln, in which he burnt lime, and has already covered his arable lands either with lime or ashes, and, in some instances, with both; besides which, he has, with a generous, if not prodigal hand, dispensed to his fields most ample supplies of nutritive manures; and that the combined action and virtues of these mineral and putrescent manures have been effective, is most happily illustrated by the luxuriant crops which his lands produce. As you approach the house by the road leading from the turnpike, there is a beautiful copse of woods, consisting chiefly of young and thrifty oaks—the underwood of about an acre of which he has had cleared out, and sowed in orchard grass, which is now about six inches high. Preparatory to sowing the grass seed, he spread lime at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. There is a good stand of grass on it, but we think it would be assisted in its growth, if he were to give it a top dressing of a compost of, say a hundred bushels of ashes, one of plaster, and two hundred of well rotted stable manure. The bodies of the trees on the land in grass, are white-washed, the which, as we approached them, imparted to their appearance a light, airy and imposing effect. If it would not be considered obtrusive, (and we do not mean it as such) we would suggest, that a few more acres adjoining, as well as some across the lane, should be similarly thinned out, cleared up, and set in grass, and, in addition to orchard grass, that Mr. Stuart should sow, to the acre, 10 lbs. of Kentucky blue grass, and 8 lbs. clover seed. Such an improvement would not only greatly enhance the beauty of the landscape, but contribute largely to the comfort of his fine Durham milch cows, by affording them an excellent woodland pasture. The effect of such an admixture of grass seeds would be this: the clover and orchard grass would afford pasture for some two or three years, but would ultimately have to resign their places to the Kentucky blue grass, which would form a carpet of the richest food, besides lasting for an almost indefinite period. In making such woodland pastures, the trees should be thinned out so as to stand about from thirty to forty feet apart, and give free access to the sun and air; nor should cattle be suffered to graze on them until the second season. Sheep might possibly be of advantage in the early part of the fall of the first year, if not permitted to enter it before the beginning of September, and were not continued beyond that month.

Turn we now to

The growing Crops.

Mr. Stuart has 26 acres in corn, a large part up, and looking saucy from the effect of high feeding.

A field of 18 acres in wheat, which is in fine growth, looking the very picture of full health. It has been thus far exempt from the ruthless visitings of the Hessian fly. The stand of wheat is good, and if it should pass through its probation, from this until it matures its golden berries, we should think it ought to yield 25 bushels to the acre.

A small patch of Chili wheat, looking thrifty—it is from a bushel and a half's sowing.

2 acres of Beets—1 of Sugar Beets and 1 of Mangel Wurtzel for cattle food. These have been well put in, and we wish him a generous product.

21 acres in Oats—one part well and thickly set, the other giving evidence that the seeding was not performed with as liberal a hand as it should have been—but both looking thrifty; proving by their dark green hue and wanton appearance, that they respond in grateful accents to the fertile soils in which they have found a habitation.

Our opinion is, that less than 3 bushels of seed oats, in good ground, should never be sown—the land should always be well stocked with plants, independently of tilling.

25 acres in Timothy and Clover, both looking exceedingly well. One of the lots of timothy was set in the corn-field last September, and we were pleased to find the stand of grass plants good. In conversing with the manager, he informed us that he gave the preference to this mode of setting timothy.

The Cattle.

Mr. Stuart's stock of neat cattle, is mostly Durham, and grade-Durham, and he has in his herd some fine dairy cows, giving not only liberally in milk, but in cream also. We saw a pair of fine red oxen in his lane, whose elastic step and massy frames, indicated both power and endurance.

The Poultry.

The most beautiful birds we saw in the poultry yard, were three white Turkeys, a gobbler and two hens. The former seemed to know that there were strangers present, and with that kind of ambition, which fills the mind of a cockcomb, appeared anxious to show off his fine feathers, his snow-like plumage, to the best advantage. As he spread out his tail into a semi-circle, brushed the earth with his wings, warbled forth his notes to his twain-consorts, he strutted with an air of complacency, which gave assurance, that self-esteem was not the least of his virtues—nor did the ladies of his affection, manifest less pride than their liege lord; for they indulged in no stinted measure in those coquettish airs, that too often prove fatal to the hopes of their sex.

Among the Chickens, of which Mr. Stuart has a large number, there were three of immense dimensions—a rooster and two hens; the great size of the *he-biddy* induced us to inquire his weight of the manager, by whom we were informed, that when fat, he will weigh 15 lbs.—a pretty considerable chicken that! He and his two lady-loves are of the ostrich breed. The ground of their feathers is black, beautifully speckled with white; the contrast of which is pleasing to the eye.

The Ducks are of a large variety—we think what is called the Duck and Mallard—at all events, the most we saw were of that breed—and from experience we can add, a most excellent breed they are, being good layers, kind nurses, of most savory flavor, and juicy flesh.

Mr. Stuart's hogs, except two breeding sows and their pigs, we did not see—his manager, however, told us that he had some very fine Berkshires; neither did we see his horses and mules; for as our companion of the ride had an appointment in town at an early hour in the afternoon, we had, much against our own consent, to come off without seeing many things that would have carried unalloyed pleasure to our heart; for we love every thing that belongs to the country, with a deep and abiding passion, except the *prejudice*, which we sometimes meet there, against the spirit of improvement.

The Weather.—Although we have arrived at the 4th day of June, we have scarcely yet had two days in succession since the opening of Spring, when one could fairly say the temperature of the weather was *spring-like*. The two last days of May, and the first and second of the present month, were more like the days of fall than those of spring and summer, and we doubt much, whether most persons did not seek comfort in a fire on both these last days. We went some twelve miles into the country with a friend on the first day, and both he and ourself agreed, that though it was *delightful* June, we would have consulted prudence had we enconced ourselves in our cloaks. On the road, we noticed a patch of beans which had been evidently nipt by frost the night before; and although we both regretted the occurrence, it made us think the better of ourselves, as we had begun to harbor the reluctant opinion, that our chilly sensations were more the result of age, which causes the blood to course through the system with a tardy pace, than the effect of the keen and eager air by which we were surrounded.

Public Roads.—We publish on another page, the last No. of the series of papers on this subject from the pen of Col. Boyle. The landholders of Maryland will be gratified to learn that the same gentleman contemplates favoring us with another series, upon a subject equally interesting to them as that which he has just finished.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Exhibition and Fair of the Agricultural Society of Henrico County, Va., took place last week. It was decidedly the best that has taken place under the auspices of the Society; both as regards the quality and quantity of the articles exhibited. A large company was present, of which we were glad to see that the ladies composed a liberal part.

The Wheat Crop.—We regret to learn by the Fredericktown Herald, that the Hessian Fly has attacked the wheat crop in parts of Frederick County, Maryland. Previous to its appearance the prospects for a fair average crop were good, and we still hope that owing to the advanced state of the plants, the enemy may be able to effect but trifling ravages.

The Wheat Crop.—The following opinion respecting the general Wheat Crop of the country is expressed in the New York Courier of Wednesday:

We have taken great pains to ascertain the present condition of the Wheat Crop, and from information collected from all the Wheat growing districts, we are of the opinion that, although in a few localities the crop has been almost entirely cut off, yet, in general, it looks promising and gives every prospect of a full average yield; which, as the quantity sown is considerably greater than that of last year, will consequently result in an increased production.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We see it stated in the papers, that the farmers of the state of Vermont, made in the year 1842, maple sugar equal to 20,000 hogsheads, which, estimated at \$50 per hogshead, or \$5 per hundred, is worth ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Whether the estimated quantity is too large or not, we have no data by which to form an opinion; but think it fair to infer, that they manufactured, at all events, a supply equal to their consumption. If they did this, they have been truly fortunate, as it saved them an outlay of money to that amount, and as according to the doctrine of the old adage—"every penny saved, is two pennies gained"—the conclusion is a legitimate one, that the people of Vermont have bettered their condition in that ratio. The making of maple sugar by the Yankees, as well as by the farmers of several other states, is but the work of a week or so, in early spring; when, perhaps, they can spare the labor without inconvenience, and hence they find its manufacture of the first importance, as a matter of household economy. Reflecting upon the facility with which family sweetening is thus obtained, we have often thought that farmers, in most situations, would find it promotive of their interest, were they to plant orchards of the maple, with a similar object in view. A very few acres thus planted, would, in a very few years, give an ample supply of sugar for even the largest family, and save to the farmer who might be thus provident, the money which he would otherwise have to expend, through all future time.

ROSE WATER MADE BY A SIMPLE PROCESS.

As the season of gathering Roses is at hand, we have thought the following simple process of making the oil of Roses, might be acceptable to our numerous female readers.

Rose Water.—The season for roses is at hand, or near enough to be turning our attention to the subject, and every family can, if they will, supply themselves with this agreeable and useful article. The character of the rose is fully established every where in the soft and luxuriant climate of the East, and in Europe and America, every where a favorite, every where the evidence, if not an instrument, in civilization. It adorns both youth and age.

The old lady or gentleman that wears this fragrant blossom evinces a desire to please, and to be agreeable; and the effort gains admission at once to our hearts. The youth who wears it displays taste and grace in the moving emblem of life; but like youth its season is brief—its leaves fade and fall, and unless we arrest it for our use its fragrance too is spent and gone.

All over the East, rose water is in great request in cooking. Rice is prepared in a hundred or more different ways, but the rose water is ever an ingredient. The French also use it far more generally than the English or Americans, and perhaps the French exceed us in the preparation of dishes, or what is termed the culinary art. It enters into pies, custards, the preparations of cooked apples, sauces for puddings, and in the various preparations of milk. We are not sufficiently aware how much smell has to do with taste, and how in the various kinds of wines the discrimination is often more owing to the former than the latter. Rose water is a home article, and accords with our policy and economy; it is far better in many instances than the spices that cost money, and is still further recommended by being more conducive to health. It is so easily made, and the mode so generally known here in New Hampshire, that it could not be necessary for our instruction to describe it; but this paper travels farther and wider than these borders; it spreads over the country, where it may not in all cases be known that a very simple still head made of tin to fit the dinner pot is all that is requisite to distil rose water. The workers in tin every where in the town or country can make them, and describe the mode of using.

From the roses as they blossom daily they must be gathered and the leaves pulled from the stems and salted down in stone jars, or in a keg or bucket. They wilt, and the salt preserves them from spoiling, and a bucket or jar will hold a large quantity. As soon as the blooming season is past, the leaves should be put into the pot for distillation, covered with water; the still head then is to be put on, and the business is effected over a steady fire. The first running from the still is the strongest, and it should be continued so long as it is good. The whole should then be mixed, corked close in bottles, and put in the cellar—the cooler the better. It freezes readily in winter, and this should be guarded against. It is at once ready for use, and imparts a flavor to apple pies, pumpkin pies, custards, &c. that has no equal.

It has another use as a perfume. There is an intensity in the "otto of rose" that to most persons is disagreeable, and to many it causes nervous headache. This is the oil of the rose; the concentrated essence, and is too powerful for the nerves. Not so with rose water, which has a sort of diluted freshness about it that renders it ever agreeable. As an article of the toilet, therefore, and we believe we may use the attractive word cosmetic, it is recommended, and has no quackery about it.

Farmer's Monthly Visitor. JOHN SMITH.

CURE FOR THE DYSPEPSIA.—An esteemed friend has handed us the following *Recipe*, which we are assured is an almost certain cure for the distressing disease which stands in bold relief at the head of this article.

- 1 oz. Soc. Aloes
- 1 dr. Zoodary
- 1 dr. Gentian
- 1 dr. Saffron
- 1 dr. Puli Rhubarb
- 1 dr. White Algaria
- 1 dr. Venice Treacle

Reduce the six first articles to fine powder, put them in a bottle with the treacle, then add thereto a pint of French Brandy. Stop up the bottle and shake the ingredient for nine days, two or three times a day, after settling down, pour off the decoction whenever it runs clear; then add half a pint of more brandy to the ingredients, and at the expiration of a week or two it will be as good as the first preparation.

Dose.—Take a teaspoonful of the decoction twice or three times a day, as circumstances may require, the object being to keep up a healthful action on the system.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, says, positively, that the gapes in chickens, which cause so many to die, are occasioned by worms in the windpipe; and that if the poulterer is pleased to take a feather, strip the sides all off except a small tuft at the end, dip this in spirits of turpentine, catch the chicken, open its mouth and just touch this turpentine to the mouth of

the windpipe, which may easily be seen at the top of the tongue and near its roots, the worms will almost instantly die, and the chicken as instantly recover. He says there is no danger to the chicken from this course.—*New England Plough Boy.*

[We believe with the writer of the above that it is worms which occasions the gapes, and think that the application of the spirits of turpentine would prove effectual, but we deem it proper to add the remedy which we have always found effectual. Whenever we found our chickens laboring under the disease, we gave them each a teaspoonful of a strong solution of assafetida, which invariably cured the disease, and as we supposed, by dislodging the worm, which we took it for granted was the cause of the disease.

Ed. American Farmer.]

The Parsnip.—An article in the Farmer's Journal speaks of this root as being "too tender for general cultivation." We note this assertion to correct the error into which the writer has fallen. From the experience of half a life time we can say, that, so far from the parsnip being a "tender root," it is the *hardest* one grown, keeping well in the garden or field where it may be raised, all winter, without the least covering or protection. For ourself we consider the peculiar capacity which it possesses, of withstanding frost, as among its many excellent qualities. It will not only remain sound and good in the earth all winter, thus saving the trouble of gathering until wanted for spring food, but actually keeps better *there*, than when taken up and put away, being much less stringy and sweeter.

CORN STALK SUGAR.—We, last week, noticed the "Corn Stalk Syrup," and recommended to our readers its manufacture. We have now before us an article of "Corn Stalk Sugar," with which we have been favored by the Hon. JAMES A. MERIWETHER. This Sugar was made by Wm. Webb, Esq. of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1842, and presented to Mr. Meriwether, by him. It is indeed a superior article—of delightful flavor, and rich in appearance—resembling much the best New-Orleans. Our farmers we hope will call and see it; we shall keep a sample of it in our office for their inspection. They can now see both the Syrup and the Sugar, and we hope that an inspection of it, by them, will soon be followed by its manufacture. No labor of theirs, devoted to any thing else, will yield them so handsome a profit; and if this be not argument enough to induce them to engage in it, nothing that we could say would be.—*Geo. Journal.*

CRANBERRIES.—Cranberries abound in vast quantities in the moist prairies in Michigan, and some of the Western States. By means of a newly invented rake, very simple in its construction, and not expensive, 40 bushels may be gathered by one man in a day; and a cargo of 1,500 bushels have been sent to one of the Atlantic States, from the northern part of Indiana in a flat-boat, at one time. The price which this product often commands in the markets of the cities along the Atlantic, varies from \$1.50 even up to \$2.50 or \$3.50 per bushel. They can be gathered at the West at an expense of not more than 50 cents per bushel. The duty on them in England is not more than two cents per gallon by direct trade. They may also be made to produce largely by cultivation. Sir Joseph Banks is said to have raised them at the rate of 460 bushels by the acre.—*Dollar Farmer.*

VALUE OF GINSENG.—Ginseng is an indigenous product, and it is raised in large quantities at the West. This is an important article of export to China, and the amount sent out to that country within the last 12 or 15 months is said to be upwards of a million dollars in value.

To the same country, also, now becoming particularly important to us by the additional facilities of commercial intercourse, large quantities of lead are also shipped; 100,000 pigs, weighing 3,000 tons, valued at \$250,000, were sent there from the West, in the year 1842. This, besides being a Western product, is so intimately connected with the question of diversion from agricultural labor, that the mention of it in this place does not seem improper.—*Dollar Farmer.*

For the American Farmer.

ON PUBLIC ROADS—Chap. 9.

Among the ancients the Romans paid most attention to roads. The labor and expense these indefatigable people were at to render them spacious, straight, smooth, and convenient to the very extremities of their immense empire, are incredible. Sometimes they paved their roads with large square free stones, as the Appian and Flaminian ways. F. Menestrier says, that in some places in the Lyonnais he has found huge clusters of flints cemented with lime reaching ten or twelve feet deep, and making a mass as hard and compact as marble itself, which after the lapse of sixteen hundred ages, and all the injuries of time, is scarcely penetrable by the conjoint force of hammers, mattocks, &c., and yet the flints it consists of are not larger than eggs. The conveniences and beneficial results which flow from a free and easy communication between different parts of a county and district are so various, that no reasonable creature can be opposed to them. It has been said that roads, &c. may be considered as the veins and arteries through which all improvements flow, and in this country a great deal has been done, and considering its young and growing condition, more has been done than could have been anticipated a few years past. Places that were inaccessible are now easy and practicable. Immense quantities of the finest timber which grew in impenetrable forests, have been brought to market.—Metals, and minerals, which lay buried and undisturbed in the bowels of the earth, have been brought into action, and perform the functions and operations assigned to them by nature. But enough of this digression.

A prominent fault with our county road system is, that the overseers or supervisors of the roads are not furnished with the necessary implements to repair the roads, and no instructions given to them for the reparation of the roads. In my last I promised to give an abstract of the "Montgomery Road Laws," as being the best in the State, and I proceed to redeem the promise. The traveller must not expect to find in Montgomery county good roads, for such is the steepness of the hills, the tenacity of the clay, in some places the want of good and sufficient material, and these and other causes combining, the roads very often are very bad. But to my promise.

By the act of 1826, ch. 227, sec. 1, Montgomery county was laid off into road districts, consisting of the same number, and bounded in the same manner as the election districts.

By the 3d section it was declared to be the duty of the supervisor to keep the public roads of the district, for which he is appointed, in good repair, *by commencing annually in the month of May* to repair them in the following manner: He shall provide himself with a strong plough, and three horses, or two yoke of oxen, and a dirt scoop or scraper, the latter implement to be furnished at the expense of, and to belong to, the county, and he is expressly prohibited from using any implement at that time in use for the repair of roads in that county, for which the plough and scraper could be advantageously substituted, nor employ any laborers incompetent to the management of the plough or scoop, except in such places where such implements cannot be advantageously used; on all declivities he is to construct break-waters or mounds, for breaking or stopping the progress of the water, and diverting it from the roads, constructing them not more than 50 feet from the summit, nor more than 200 feet from each other, and making them in the following manner: An excavation of from 2 to 4 feet in width, and from 1 to 2 feet in depth, to be made across the road, or in form of the segment of a circle, and filled with broken stone, which shall be elevated one foot above the surface of the road, and covered to the depth of six inches with earth; he shall remove from the road all loose stone, and shall in no instance throw stone into the ruts; he shall, in low grounds, if practicable, throw the road up in a ridge with the plough and scraper, and make a drain on either side; in marshy and wet places stone may be used to give the road an elevation above the adjacent moist ground or for the purpose of a causeway, but it must in every instance be covered with earth, and drains must also be cut with the plough, if practicable, of sufficient depth to preserve the road from being injured by the absorption of water collecting on the sides; he shall examine each break-water of his district after every rain, calculated to do injury thereto, to ascertain if it answers the purpose for which it was constructed, and whenever he finds any defective, either from error in construction or from use, he shall forthwith correct or repair the same, and in every

instance of neglect so to do, the injury resulting to the road, shall be repaired at his cost; and at any time he is informed, or otherwise ascertains, that a break-water has yielded, so that it does not answer its purpose, he shall forthwith repair it, subject to the same penalty for the neglect.

By the act of 1828, ch. 115, supervisors are to be appointed in each election district, not exceeding three.

By 1831, ch. 108—If any of the supervisors neglect to repair the roads as directed, unless prevented by just and sufficient cause, to be determined by the Levy court, then it shall be the duty of the Levy court to present the fact to the grand jury, and on presentment made, he shall be fined not less than 5 nor more than 30 dollars.

This law has some excellent features. It compels the work to be commenced in May. It ordains that a dirt scoop or scraper shall be furnished by the county. The supervisor is to make break-waters at the distances prescribed, and directing the manner of making them, with other important minutiae, which are plainly and fully described. In Montgomery stone may be procured in the greatest abundance, but in other counties wood or brush may be substituted when that material cannot be obtained. There are few instruments or implements necessary in the repair of the road, and the plough and scraper will be generally enough for our common country roads. Besides these, there are used a pick, roller and a road harrow. The latter instrument I have never seen in Maryland. The summer season is the best, not only for making but repairing roads. In winter it is injurious to touch them, unless to give a temporary aid to some sudden breach that is perhaps almost impassable, or to let off standing water. The dirt thrown into the ruts or other deep parts is not to be thrown in so light that the first heavy rain will wash it away. Brush or some other material must be laid deep and well intermixed and covered with earth, and with a little attention the whole may be kept in tolerable repair. Those sharp knobs of hills, which are so frequently met with in our old roads, may be removed at little expense, by slicing a little off every year at the top. But I must have done. I did not sit down to write a treatise on road making.

Annapolis.

JAMES BOYLE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cogstone stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

7-Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

sep 1 if

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 6, 1843.

FLOUR —We quote	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	\$5.18 a
Do. City Mills,	5.50 a
Do. Susquehanna,	5.25 a 5.37½
Rye, first	3.37
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.37 a 2.62
Do. per hhd.	\$12 a 12.25
GRAIN —	
Wheat, white, p bu. 118	Peas, black eye, 75
" best Pa. red 117a118	Clover seed, store 3.50a3.75
" ord. to pri. Md. 95a112	Timothy do 1.87a2.25
Corn, white, 54a55	Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25
" yellow Md. 54a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Pa. 60a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a22
Oats, Md. 27a	Brown Stuff, 14a15
Beans, 100a	Shorts, bushel, 10a11
PROVISIONS —	
Beef, Balt. mess, \$10a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,
Do. do. No. 1, 8½a	Do. do. 2,
Do. prime, 6½a	Do. do. 3,
Pork, mess, 10½a	Do. Western, 2, 8a
Do. No. 1 9½a	Do. do. 3, 6a
Do. prime 8½a	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6½a7
Do. cargo,	Do. do. 2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. 8a	Do. Western, 1, 6½a7
Do. middlings, " 6 a	Do. do. 2,
Do. shoulders, " 5 a	Do. do. bbls 1,
Do. ass't'd, West. 5 a	Cheese, casks, 6½a7
Do. hams, 6a8	Do. boxes, 6½a7
Do. middlings, 5½	Do. extra, 10a20
Do. shoulders, 4 a 4½	
COTTON —	
Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 6 a 7½	Alabama, 6½a 8
Louisiana, 6½a 8	Florida, 7 a 7½
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi 7½a 8
LUMBER —	
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann' 25a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00
PLASTER PARIS —	
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground, pr bbl. 1.00a
MOLASSES —	
Havana, 1st qu. gl 16½a18	New Orleans 20½a23
Porto Rico, 2½a23	Guadaloupe & Mart 19a
English Island, 2a	Sugar House, 28a36
TOBACCO —	
Common 2½a 3½	Yellow, 7 a 9
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 7½a10
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6½a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a 7
Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a11
Yellow and red, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15 a38
	Cuba, 15 a38
WOOL —	
WASHED.	
Saxony, 33a35	Saxony and Merino 16a18
Full Merino, 30a33	Common, to ½ blood, 14a17
3-4 blood do. 27a30	Pulled,
1-2 do do 24a27	
1-4 and common, 18a20	
Tub washed, 18a20	
SUGARS —	
Hav. wh. 100lbs 7.50a9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs 5.00a7.00
Do. brown 6.25	Brazil, white, 7.00a8.00
Porto Rico, 5.00a7.50	Do. brown, 6.25
New Orleans, 3.50a5.75	Lump, lb. c.
COFFEE —	
Havana, 7 a 9	Java, lb. 10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay, 7½a 9	Rio, 7½a 8½
St. Domingo, 6 a 6½	Triage, 5 a 7
SOAP —	
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3½a4½
" brown & yell'w 4½a5½	
CANDLES —	
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 23a24
Do. choice brands, 10½	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9	
FEATHERS —per lb.	
	21a28
RAISINS —Malaga bunch, box,	
	1 60a1 65
quality, principally at intermediate rates, showing a slight decline in price.	
Grain—Wheats continue in active demand, and the price has further advanced.	
Provisions—There is an improved feeling for Pork and Bacon	

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his second season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at Eight Dollars for each mare.



MINGO CHIEF is 6 years old this spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown color, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gait naturally, and is very fast under the saddle.

Mingo Chief was got by an Indian horse well known at Montreal as "La Belle Poney", (grand sire of the famous trotting horse Sep-po, and many other celebrated trotters and rackers;) that in his prime has racked his mile in 2-30, and altho' upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of saddle horses. The celebrated Morgan breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season commenced 1st April and ends 1st July.

ap 26

E. WEEKS, Manager.



CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS! TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!!

RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTRY!!!

It is generally a well known fact that when gentlemen from the country visit our city to purchase necessities they are invariably charged heavy prices from a supposition that as they are what is termed

"COUNTRYMEN,"

they do not know the prices of goods. Now we beg to call the attention of gentlemen visiting the city to

MESSRS. W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S.

CHEAP HAT STORE,

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND HOLLIDAY STREETS, who have been established for six years, and are selling Hats of all kinds at ONE DOLLAR LESS than is charged by others for a fine article, as follows:

Fine Silk Hat (fur body)	\$2 50
Fine Russia	3
Fine Nutria Nap	3 37½
Fine Cassimer,	3 20
Best quality Nutria Beaver,	4

All Hats purchased from

MESSRS. KEEVIL & CO.

are warranted to be well made, to be water proof, and according to the excellent quality of the hat, to be One Dollar less in price than is charged by others, or no sale.

Please remember the name,

KEEVIL & COMPANY,

74 BALTIMORE ST. CORNER OF HOLLIDAY ST.

Next door to W. H. Bayzand's Cheap Clothing Store.

ap 26

7:

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subcastle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says,

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Elliman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Cripps of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,

Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalia town near the Liberty Road.

Price of a last spring's ram \$25—Ewes 15

ja 15

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore.
Offer for sale at reduced prices,
Grain and Grass Seythes Wheat Fans, several most appro-
Grass Seythes with hangings com- ved sizes and patterns
plete Seythe Stones, Rides,
Grain Cradles, wood braced Seythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American

Also,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis	Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle, do	Dr. A. Tyson, do
B. D. Hall, do	Moses Potter, do
Mr. Hopkins, do	Jas Rittenhouse, do
Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.	

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1858.

R. S. jr. & Co.
may 31

HEAPS OF MANURE.

Constructed according to the newly discovered method by Baer & Gouliart may be seen on the farms of Messrs W. Govane Howard, 1 mile above Govanestown, D. M. Perine, at Govanestown, Mr. Duval, 23 miles on the Washington road, David Carlele, 11 miles on the Green Spring branch of the Susquehanna Rd Road, Wm. Orndorff, 14 mile to the right of Hookstown, Abner Linthicum, 5 miles on the Annapolis road, just across Sweetser's bridge, David Stuart, 4 1/2 miles on the Bel-air road. The materials used were straw, corn shucks, stalks, and cobs, oak leaves, and generally all dry vegetable litter which was to be found on the farms.

Most of the heaps were put up in the coldest weather that we had last winter, commencing to heat in from 24 to 48 hours, and in 25 to 30 days were reduced to an entire mass of manure.

The chemical ingredients cost about \$1 to the thousand cart loads of manure; the second heap of same size would cost only 50 cts.

Farmer living in the neighborhood of any of the heaps are respectfully invited to call and see them, and learn from the gentlemen owning them, the efficacy, the cheapness and the manifold advantages of this plan.

For further information, apply to
JOHN GOULIART,
CHARLES BAER,
living in Madison st. between Garden and Eutaw. may 31 St.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Seythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepower and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. may 22

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	\$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	\$35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills a superior article,	12 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 to 35
Mill, carry 1 g. and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.	

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. may 28

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams 20—for the Ewes, \$15. S. SANDS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. G. MOTT & CO. corner of Forest and Enoch sts., and corner of Wood st. and Bowly's wharf, manufacture and have for sale Agricultural Implements of various kinds—consisting in part of WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, SEYTHES, MOWING SNEATHS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTING MACHINES, CORN & TOBACCO Cultivators with wrought and cast tines, or hoes; the castings of the N. York composition metal. The celebrated endless chain Horse power & Thresher, single and double shovel ploughs, Harrows of various kinds.—Also a variety of Ploughs among which, being the only agents in this State, is the renowned WILEY, the castings for which are from the North, and are the best and most durable in the country, one share wearing as long as two of the Baltimore make. At the great Ploughing Match, during the last annual meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the WILEY took the sweepstakes, by acclamation, having for competitors, ploughs from the different Factories in this city,—also from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, among which was the Messrs. Witherow & Pearce's Cycloidal Plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This Plough is so constructed that with it the farmer is his own smith. The double pointed shear is confined to the mould-board by a cap—the shear when one point wears dull, can be reversed by unscrewing the cap and throwing out the other point. The prices for the No. 3, a 7 inch seeding plough, \$4.50—No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5.25—No. 5, a 10 inch, \$8—No. 7, \$9—No. 8, 10. The following practical farmers residing in Baltimore Co. are a few of those who use the WILEY ploughs exclusively, and pronounce them the cheapest and best which they have ever used, viz:

Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,	Elisha Johnson,
John Johns,	Richard Johns,
Thos. T. Griffith,	Edward Philpot, &c.

Also a choice selection of FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, which are warranted fresh and genuine. mh 29

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop; by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,
Manufacturers of Bentley's Convolute Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the want of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holiday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842. do 7

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
WM. TREGO, Baltimore.
fe 23



BARNABY & MOORE'S PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842. the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as this Furrow can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cutter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 124 Cents.

DENNEY & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

D. O. PROUTY,

Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, No. 176 Market street, Philadelphia, above 5th, south side, has constantly for sale



on reasonable terms, an extensive assortment of Farming Implements, of the latest and most approved Patterns, among which are Protty & Meigs Patent Centre Draught Self-sharp-



ening Ploughs, Subsoil and Side Hill Ploughs, Cultivators—Corn Shellers—Hay and Straw Cutters—Grain Fans—Corn Plasters—Harrows, Chee e Presses—Apple Parers—Churns—Grain Cradles—Corn Crushers—Dirt Scrap rs—Hoes, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural affairs also Garden, Grass and Flour Seeds for sale at wholesale and retail, very low for cash by

may 17 1m

D. O. PROUTY,
176 Market st., Philadelphia.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or P.ckewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which most in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Millers Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

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WM. M. DOWNING.
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PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.